

No. 6340 號十四百三千六第 日四念月二年寅戊緒光 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27TH, 1878. 二拜禮 號七十二月三華 港香 [PRICE \$21 PER MONTH

INTERNATIONALS

PIANOFORTE TUNING
MR. J. BUCHANAN, BANDMASTER
 Her Majesty's 74th Highlanders, has
 to announce to the Public of Hongkong that he
 will undertake to TUNE PIANOFORTE
 during his stay in the Colony.
 Address to Murray Barracks,
 Hongkong, 14th March, 1874. [m46]

of all sizes and kinds for Pistols or Rifles
their make. [6m125]

in Premia for LIFE INSURANCE in CHINA
A. MACG HEATON
Hongkong, 27th September 1875.

In Paper Wrappit.....	\$1.50
Neatly Bound.....	\$2.00
Apply at the <i>Daily Press</i> Office.	

to Mr. FAT JACK, at 30, Hing Lung Street
will receive immediate attention.
Hongkong, January 1st, 1978. [83]

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [2]

H. DU POUEY,
Agent
Hongkong, 20th March, 1878.

NOW READY FOR SALE

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
1878.

(Which is incorporated "THE CHINA DIRECTORY.")

This Comprehensive Work, now in the SIXTEENTH YEAR of its existence, has been compiled from the Best and Most RELIABLE SOURCES, and no pains have been spared to render it COMPLETE in EVERY RESPECT.

It contains—
THE DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR CANTON.
THE DIRECTORY FOR WHAMPOA.
THE DIRECTORY FOR MACAO.
THE DIRECTORY FOR PAKHOI.
THE DIRECTORY FOR HOIHOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR SWATOW.

THE DIRECTORY FOR AMOY.
THE DIRECTORY FOR FORMOSA.
THE DIRECTORY FOR FOCHOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR WENCHOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR NINGPO.

THE DIRECTORY FOR SHANGHAI.
THE DIRECTORY FOR CHINKIANG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR KUKIANG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR WUHU.
THE DIRECTORY FOR HANKOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR CHEFOO.
THE DIRECTORY FOR TAKU.

THE DIRECTORY FOR TIENTSIN.
THE DIRECTORY FOR NEWCHOWANG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR PEKING.

THE DIRECTORY FOR TOKIO.

THE DIRECTORY FOR YOKOHAMA.

THE DIRECTORY FOR NITATA.

THE DIRECTORY FOR NAGASAKI.

THE DIRECTORY FOR HAKODATE.

THE DIRECTORY FOR PHILIPPINES.

THE DIRECTORY FOR SAIGON.

THE DIRECTORY FOR HAIPHONG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR HANOI.

THE DIRECTORY FOR BANGKOK.

THE DIRECTORY FOR SINGAPORE.

With brief descriptions of Hongkong and the Treaty Ports of China, Japan, and the Philippines.

It also includes a mass of useful information in addition to that usually found in works of the kind.

The larger Directory contains the different Treaties and Conventions made by China and Japan with foreign countries, together with various Acts, Ordinances, and Regulations relating to Commerce and Shipping.

It is further embellished with a Chromo-lithograph of a

PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG;
THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI;
A Chromo-lithograph of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS in use at the PEAK.

Also of the various HOUSE FLAGS (Designed expressly for the Work); and MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, &c.

The Directory for 1878 contains several new features and improvements, and will be found as complete as possible.

The Chronicle and Directory is the only publication of its kind for China and Japan, and it will be found invaluable in all Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

It is published in two forms—Complete at \$5; or, with the Lists of Residents, Port Directors, Maps, &c., at \$3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily Press Office, where it is published, or to the following Agents—

MACAO..... Mr. L. A. de Graa.
SWATOW..... Messrs. Campbell & Co.
AMOI..... Messrs. Wilson, Nickolls & Co.
FORMOSA..... Messrs. Wilson, Nickolls & Co.
FOCHOW..... Messrs. Hedges & Co.
NINGPO..... Messrs. Hall & Holtz.
SHANGHAI..... Messrs. Hall & Holtz.
HANKOW..... Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly.
TIENTSIN..... Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly.
PEKING..... The C. and J. Trading Co.
YOKOHAMA..... The C. and J. Trading Co.
YAMAGUCHI..... The C. and J. Trading Co.
SINGAPORE..... Messrs. Littlejohn and Martin.
BANGKOK..... Messrs. Malhebe, Julian & Co.
LONDON..... Mr. E. Algar, Clements's Lane.
NEW YORK..... Messrs. R. & C. B. Smith.
SAN FRANCISCO..... Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchants' Exchange.

NOTICE

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.

Particular attention is given at this Establishment to COMMERCIAL and GENERAL JOB PRINTING, every description of which is executed in the BEST STYLE and at

SUCH PRICES as will bear

FAVOURABLE COMPARISON

ANY IN THE EAST.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT.

THE COMMERCIAL JOURNAL FOR CHINA, JAPAN, &c.

Published at the Office of the Hongkong Daily Press on the Morning of the Departure of the English Mail.

LATEST AND FULLEST TRADE INTELLIGENCE.

REPORTS OF MEETINGS OF COMPANIES.

THE LATEST TELEGRAMS.

POLITICAL AND GENERAL NEWS of the Fortnight.

The "Trade Report" has a large circulation in Hongkong, the Ports of China and Japan, the Philippines, Straits Settlements, &c., &c. Hongkong, 31st October, 1877.

NOTICE

The Underlying, having become LESSEE of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS," and the business connected therewith, will continue the same on his own account from this date.

R. CHATTEBERTON WILCOX.
Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 1st January, 1878.

NOTICE

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS.

By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and His Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
"DRUGGISTS" SUNDRIES,
And
ABRATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [17]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed to "The Editor," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their names and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 27th, 1878.

The Chinese re-conquest of Kashgar is evidently complete, and the little kingdom of the Amer is departed from him. It is not known what has become of Beg Kuli Beg, but he has sought refuge from his enemies by flight. Unlike his father, he seems to have had little stomach for the fray, and has not made one real stand in Kashgar against the invaders. The Chinese have, it is stated, formally declared the Amer deposed, and have appointed as Governor of Eastern Turkestan, Muzza Bek, who was the native Governor of Tashkent prior to the occupation of that city by the Russians. Muzza Bek had been long confined as a State prisoner in the Amer's fortress at Yanshar. As soon as that place was captured by the Chinese he was taken by them from the cells and assigned to Tso Tseung's staff until Kashgar capitulated, when he was at once installed in Dro Kuli Beg's palace as governor. The people of Kashgar, according to the latest accounts, are not at all discontented with the Russian rule. The Chinese, however, are not at all satisfied with the Russian rule. At one place called Osh the fugitives have sworn in such numbers that the authorities were unable to afford them adequate relief and numbers of them have in consequence perished of starvation. The fact that the country has been deserted by so large a proportion of the population is a sure proof that the stories of slaughter and destruction by the Chinese troops are not apocryphal. So far from being welcomed by the inhabitants, the Chinese have been shunned like a desecrating pestilence. They have apparently displayed great ferocity, and by their sanguinary acts at Mamas and other towns spread terror wherever they have approached. No mercy was shown to the unhappy Dzungars, and the people of Kashgar looked for no better treatment. The Chinese did fair in the case of Kashgar, as in that of Yunnan, to make a wilderness and call it peace. But they would do well to have a care what they are about, or they may find that they will have Russia to reckon with. They no longer have an independent kingdom intervening; they have made their borders continuous with those of the Muscovite Empire, and if they persistently oppress the Kashgarians they may find the Czar coming forward as the champion of the persecuted Moslem, and annexing the country for the better protection of the followers of the Prophet.

The Renter's telegrams from London, dated the 24th instant, make it evident the position of affairs in Europe is extremely grave. The breach between England and Russia appears to be widening, while the prospect of the European Congress that it was hoped would lead to a peaceful settlement of the points at issue is manifestly receding from view. If the telegrams be correct, Russia is assuming a haughty and dictatorial tone, which, if persevered in, must render the preservation of peace impossible, while she resolutely holds out against the demand of England and Austria that the full conditions of peace shall be laid before the Congress. Another most important point is that Russia insists upon the exclusion from the proposed Congress of the question of the annexation of Roumania to Bessarabia. This is a serious question, for the acquisition of this territory would give Russia the control of the mouths of the Danube and enable her to shut Austria out of the Black Sea altogether. The proposition to compensate Roumania for the loss of Bessarabia by giving her a portion of the Dobruja is one that Prince Charles may well rebel at. The Dobruja is not only an unproductive salt marsh, but it is notoriously unhealthy, and is inhabited by a race having few sympathies with the Roumanians and always liable to Russian influence. No wonder that the Roumanians are loud in their resentment. After rendering great services to the Russian cause and sacrificing thousands of gallant troops, this is the reward which the Czar tenders them! The Roumanians were forced into the war, and perhaps if they had had their choice they would have remained neutral; but having materially assisted in the success of the Muscovite arms, the Russians were bound in honour to see that the interests of the Principality did not suffer in the arrangement of terms. The claim advanced to Roumania that Bessarabia cannot be characterized, therefore, as other than most unscrupulous. Unless it is abandoned by Russia, it is difficult to imagine how war is to be averted. In the event of war breaking out, the question arises as to which nation will enter the field, and on what side will they engage themselves. We think that Germany, France, and Italy would remain neutral, and that the combatants would be England, Austria, and Russia against Russia, Serbia, and Turkey. Roumania, unless allowed to retain Bessarabia, would join England and Austria. Other Powers are arming, and are maintaining a watchful attitude, but at first, at all events, hostilities would be confined to the nations last mentioned. We trust, however, that the conflict may yet be averted by Russia moderating her pretensions and yielding some of the points at present so arrogantly insisted upon. In that case the Congress would meet without any unnecessary delay at Baden, and some solution of the complicated Eastern Question might perhaps be arrived at.

The British steamer *Arcturion* is to leave Yokohama and Hong Kong for London.

The German ship *Friedrich Perles*, Captain Walters, was to leave Yokohama for Amoy on the 19th inst.

The British steamer *Glenora*, Captain Gasson, cleared for the London Custom House for Amoy on the 14th inst.

The French ship *Navarra* is loading in Yokohama for Nippon, whence she will probably proceed to Shanghai or Hong Kong.

We are informed by the Agents (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) that the steamer *Jardine*, from Calcutta, sailed from Singapore for this port at 2 p.m. yesterday.

The Naval and Military Athletic Sports will take place to-morrow (Thursday) on the Cricket Ground. Programme and other particulars will be found in the advertisement on the first page.

We hear, says the *Japan Gazette*, that the Pacific Mail steamer *City of Peking* made the trip from Yokohama to the bay of San Francisco, on her last trip.

The British steamer *Albatross*, Captain Thomson, reports having spoken on the 22nd instant, the British ship *Golden Spar*, Captain Farwell, in lat. 12.43 N. and long. 109.49 E. bound to Bangkok from Hongkong.

The *Berliner*, 4 Captain Hara, announced by telegram to have been captured by the Chinese, and to have been taken to a place called Kashgar, which has been used for some time past as a training school for ordinary soldiers. The Chinese have, it is stated, formally declared the Amer deposed, and have appointed as Governor of Eastern Turkestan, Muzza Bek, who was the native Governor of Tashkent prior to the occupation of that city by the Russians.

Muzza Bek had been long confined as a State prisoner in the Amer's fortress at Yanshar. As soon as that place was captured by the Chinese he was taken by them from the cells and assigned to Tso Tseung's staff until Kashgar capitulated, when he was at once installed in Dro Kuli Beg's palace as governor. The people of Kashgar, according to the latest accounts, are not at all discontented with the Russian rule. The Chinese, however, are not at all satisfied with the Russian rule. At one place called Osh the fugitives have sworn in such numbers that the authorities were unable to afford them adequate relief and numbers of them have in consequence perished of starvation. The fact that the country has been deserted by so large a proportion of the population is a sure proof that the stories of slaughter and destruction by the Chinese troops are not apocryphal. So far from being welcomed by the inhabitants, the Chinese have been shunned like a desecrating pestilence. They have apparently displayed great ferocity, and by their sanguinary acts at Mamas and other towns spread terror wherever they have approached. No mercy was shown to the unhappy Dzungars, and the people of Kashgar looked for no better treatment. The Chinese did fair in the case of Kashgar, as in that of Yunnan, to make a wilderness and call it peace. But they would do well to have a care what they are about, or they may find that they will have Russia to reckon with. They no longer have an independent kingdom intervening; they have made their borders continuous with those of the Muscovite Empire, and if they persistently oppress the Kashgarians they may find the Czar coming forward as the champion of the persecuted Moslem, and annexing the country for the better protection of the followers of the Prophet.

The Renter's telegrams from London, dated the 24th instant, make it evident the position of affairs in Europe is extremely grave. The breach between England and Russia appears to be widening, while the prospect of the European Congress that it was hoped would lead to a peaceful settlement of the points at issue is manifestly receding from view. If the telegrams be correct, Russia is assuming a haughty and dictatorial tone, which, if persevered in, must render the preservation of peace impossible, while she resolutely holds out against the demand of England and Austria that the full conditions of peace shall be laid before the Congress. Another most important point is that Russia insists upon the exclusion from the proposed Congress of the question of the annexation of Roumania to Bessarabia. This is a serious question, for the acquisition of this territory would give Russia the control of the mouths of the Danube and enable her to shut Austria out of the Black Sea altogether. The proposition to compensate Roumania for the loss of Bessarabia by giving her a portion of the Dobruja is one that Prince Charles may well rebel at. The Dobruja is not only an unproductive salt marsh, but it is notoriously unhealthy, and is inhabited by a race having few sympathies with the Roumanians and always liable to Russian influence. No wonder that the Roumanians are loud in their resentment. After rendering great services to the Russian cause and sacrificing thousands of gallant troops, this is the reward which the Czar tenders them! The Roumanians were forced into the war, and perhaps if they had had their choice they would have remained neutral; but having materially assisted in the success of the Muscovite arms, the Russians were bound in honour to see that the interests of the Principality did not suffer in the arrangement of terms. The claim advanced to Roumania that Bessarabia cannot be characterized, therefore, as other than most unscrupulous. Unless it is abandoned by Russia, it is difficult to imagine how war is to be averted. In the event of war breaking out, the question arises as to which nation will enter the field, and on what side will they engage themselves. We think that Germany, France, and Italy would remain neutral, and that the combatants would be England, Austria, and Russia against Russia, Serbia, and Turkey. Roumania, unless allowed to retain Bessarabia, would join England and Austria. Other Powers are arming, and are maintaining a watchful attitude, but at first, at all events, hostilities would be confined to the nations last mentioned. We trust, however, that the conflict may yet be averted by Russia moderating her pretensions and yielding some of the points at present so arrogantly insisted upon. In that case the Congress would meet without any unnecessary delay at Baden, and some solution of the complicated Eastern Question might perhaps be arrived at.

The British steamer *Arcturion* is to leave Yokohama and Hong Kong for London.

The German ship *Friedrich Perles*, Captain Walters, was to leave Yokohama for Amoy on the 19th inst.

The British steamer *Glenora*, Captain Gasson, cleared for the London Custom House for Amoy on the 14th inst.

The French ship *Navarra* is loading in Yokohama for Nippon, whence she will probably proceed to Shanghai or Hong Kong.

We are informed by the Agents (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) that the steamer *Jardine*, from Calcutta, sailed from Singapore for this port at 2 p.m. yesterday.

The Naval and Military Athletic Sports will take place to-morrow (Thursday) on the Cricket Ground. Programme and other particulars will be found in the advertisement on the first page.

We hear, says the *Japan Gazette*, that the Pacific Mail steamer *City of Peking* made the trip from Yokohama to the bay of San Francisco, on her last trip.

The British steamer *Albatross*, Captain Thomson, reports having spoken on the 22nd instant, the British ship *Golden Spar*, Captain Farwell, in lat. 12.43 N. and long. 109.49 E. bound to Bangkok from Hongkong.

The *Berliner*, 4 Captain Hara, announced by telegram to have been captured by the Chinese, and to have been taken to a place called Kashgar, which has been used for some time past as a training school for ordinary soldiers. The Chinese have, it is stated, formally declared the Amer deposed, and have appointed as Governor of Eastern Turkestan, Muzza Bek, who was the native Governor of Tashkent prior to the occupation of that city by the Russians.

Muzza Bek had been long confined as a State prisoner in the Amer's fortress at Yanshar. As soon as that place was captured by the Chinese he was taken by them from the cells and assigned to Tso Tseung's staff until Kashgar capitulated, when he was at once installed in Dro Kuli Beg's palace as governor. The people of Kashgar, according to the latest accounts, are not at all discontented with the Russian rule. The Chinese, however, are not at all satisfied with the Russian rule. At one place called Osh the fugitives have sworn in such numbers that the authorities were unable to afford them adequate relief and numbers of them have in consequence perished of starvation. The fact that the country has been deserted by so large a proportion of the population is a sure proof that the stories of slaughter and destruction by the Chinese troops are not apocryphal. So far from being welcomed by the inhabitants, the Chinese have been shunned like a desecrating pestilence. They have apparently displayed great ferocity, and by their sanguinary acts at Mamas and other towns spread terror wherever they have approached. No mercy was shown to the unhappy Dzungars, and the people of Kashgar looked for no better treatment. The Chinese did fair in the case of Kashgar, as in that of Yunnan, to make a wilderness and call it peace. But they would do well to have a care what they are about, or they may find that they will have Russia to reckon with. They no longer have an independent kingdom intervening; they have made their borders continuous with those of the Muscovite Empire, and if they persistently oppress the Kashgarians they may find the Czar coming forward as the champion of the persecuted Moslem, and annexing the country for the better protection of the followers of the Prophet.

The Renter's telegrams from London, dated the 24th instant, make it evident the position of affairs in Europe is extremely grave. The breach between England and Russia appears to be widening, while the prospect of the European Congress that it was hoped would lead to a peaceful settlement of the points at issue is manifestly receding from view. If the telegrams be correct, Russia is assuming a haughty and dictatorial tone, which, if persevered in, must render the preservation of peace impossible, while she resolutely holds out against the demand of England and Austria that the full conditions of peace shall be laid before the Congress. Another most important point is that Russia insists upon the exclusion from the proposed Congress of the question of the annexation of Roumania to Bessarabia. This is a serious question, for the acquisition of this territory would give Russia the control of the mouths of the Danube and enable her to shut Austria out of the Black Sea altogether. The proposition to compensate Roumania for the loss of Bessarabia by giving her a portion of the Dobruja is one that Prince Charles may well rebel at. The Dobruja is not only an unproductive salt marsh, but it is notoriously unhealthy, and is inhabited by a race having few sympathies with the Roumanians and always liable to Russian influence. No wonder that the Roumanians are loud in their resentment. After rendering great services to the Russian cause and sacrificing thousands of gallant troops, this is the reward which the Czar tenders them! The Roumanians were forced into the war, and perhaps if they had had their choice they would have remained neutral; but having materially assisted in the success of the Muscovite arms, the Russians were bound in honour to see that the interests of the Principality did not suffer in the arrangement of terms. The claim advanced to Roumania that Bessarabia cannot be characterized, therefore, as other than most unscrupulous. Unless it is abandoned by Russia, it is difficult to imagine how war is to be averted. In the event of war breaking out, the question arises as to which nation will enter the field, and on what side will they engage themselves. We think that Germany, France, and Italy would remain neutral, and that the combatants would be England, Austria, and Russia against Russia, Serbia, and Turkey. Roumania, unless allowed to retain Bessarabia, would join England and Austria. Other Powers are arming, and are maintaining a watchful attitude, but at first, at all events, hostilities would be confined to the nations last mentioned. We trust, however, that the conflict may yet be averted by Russia moderating her pretensions and yielding some of the points at present so arrogantly insisted upon. In that case the Congress would meet without any unnecessary delay at Baden, and some solution of the complicated Eastern Question might perhaps be arrived at.

The British steamer *Arcturion* is to leave Yokohama and Hong Kong for London.

The German ship *Friedrich Perles*, Captain Walters, was to leave Yokohama for Amoy on the 19th inst.

The British steamer *Glenora*, Captain Gasson, cleared for the London Custom House for Amoy on the 14th inst.

The French ship *Navarra* is loading in Yokohama for Nippon, whence she will probably proceed to Shanghai or Hong Kong.

We are informed by the Agents (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) that the steamer *Jardine*, from Calcutta, sailed from Singapore for this port at 2 p.m. yesterday.

The Naval and Military Athletic Sports will take place to-morrow (Thursday) on the Cricket Ground. Programme and other particulars will be found in the advertisement on the first page.

We hear, says the *Japan Gazette*, that the Pacific Mail steamer *City of Peking* made the trip from Yokohama to the bay of San Francisco, on her last trip.

The British steamer *Albatross*, Captain Thomson, reports having spoken on the 22nd instant, the British ship *Golden Spar*, Captain Farwell, in lat. 12.43 N. and long. 109.49 E. bound to Bangkok from Hongkong.

The *Berliner*, 4 Captain Hara, announced by telegram to have been captured by the Chinese, and to have been taken to a place called Kashgar, which has been used for some time past as a training school for ordinary soldiers. The Chinese have, it is stated, formally declared the Amer deposed, and have appointed as Governor of Eastern Turkestan, Muzza Bek, who was the native Governor of Tashkent prior to the occupation of that city by the Russians.

Muzza Bek had been long confined as a State prisoner in the Amer's fortress at Yanshar. As soon as that place was captured by the Chinese he was taken by them from the cells and assigned to Tso Tseung's staff until Kashgar capitulated, when he was at once installed in Dro Kuli Beg's palace as governor. The people of Kashgar, according to the latest accounts, are not at all discontented with the Russian rule. The Chinese, however, are not at all satisfied with the Russian rule. At one place called Osh the fugitives have sworn in such numbers that the authorities were unable to afford them adequate relief and numbers of them have in consequence perished of starvation. The fact that the country has been deserted by so large a proportion of the population is a sure proof that the stories of slaughter and destruction by the Chinese troops are not apocryphal. So far from being welcomed by the inhabitants, the Chinese have been shunned like a desecrating pestilence. They have apparently displayed great ferocity, and by their sanguinary acts at Mamas and other towns spread terror wherever they have approached. No mercy was shown to the unhappy Dzungars, and the people of Kashgar looked for no better treatment. The Chinese did fair in the case of Kashgar, as in that of Yunnan, to make a wilderness and call it peace. But they would do well to have a care what they are about, or they may find that they will have Russia to reckon with. They no longer have an independent kingdom intervening; they have made their borders continuous with those of the Muscovite Empire, and if they persistently oppress the Kashgarians they may find the Czar coming forward as the champion of the persecuted Moslem, and annexing the country for the better protection of the followers of the Prophet.

The Renter's telegrams from London, dated the 24th instant, make it evident the position of affairs in Europe is extremely grave. The breach between England and Russia appears to be widening, while the prospect of the European Congress that it was hoped would lead to a peaceful settlement of the points at issue is manifestly receding from view. If the telegrams be correct, Russia is assuming a haughty and dictatorial tone, which, if persevered in, must render the preservation of peace impossible, while she resolutely holds out against the demand of England and Austria that the full conditions of peace shall be laid before the Congress. Another most important point is that Russia insists upon the exclusion from the proposed Congress of the question of the annexation of Roumania to Bessarabia. This is a serious question, for the acquisition of this territory would give Russia the control of the mouths of the Danube and enable her to shut Austria out of the Black Sea altogether. The proposition to compensate Roumania for the loss of Bessarabia by giving her a portion of the Dobruja is one that Prince Charles may well rebel at. The Dobruja is not only an unproductive salt marsh, but it is notoriously unhealthy, and is inhabited by a race having few sympathies with the Roumanians and always liable to Russian influence. No wonder that the Roumanians are loud in their resentment. After rendering great services to the Russian cause and sacrificing thousands of gallant troops, this is the reward which the Czar tenders them! The Roumanians were forced into the war, and perhaps if they had had their choice they would have remained neutral; but having materially assisted in the success of the Muscovite arms, the Russians were bound in honour to see that the interests of the Principality did not suffer in the arrangement of terms. The claim advanced to Roumania that Bessarabia cannot be characterized, therefore, as other than most unscrupulous. Unless it is abandoned by Russia, it is difficult to imagine how war is to be averted. In the event of war breaking out, the question arises as to which nation will enter the field, and on what side will they engage themselves. We think that Germany, France, and Italy would remain neutral, and that the combatants would be England, Austria, and Russia against Russia, Serbia, and Turkey. Roumania, unless allowed to retain Bessarabia, would join England and Austria. Other Powers are arming, and are maintaining a watchful attitude, but at first, at all events, hostilities would be confined to the nations last mentioned. We trust, however, that the conflict may yet be averted by Russia moderating her pretensions and yielding some of the points at present so arrogantly insisted upon. In that case the Congress would meet without any unnecessary delay at Baden, and some solution of the complicated Eastern Question might perhaps be arrived at.

The British steamer *Arcturion* is to leave Yokohama and Hong Kong for London.

The German ship *Friedrich Perles*, Captain Walters, was to leave Yokohama for Amoy on the 19th inst.

The British steamer *Glenora*, Captain Gasson, cleared for the London Custom House for Amoy on the 14th inst.

The French ship *Navarra* is loading in Yokohama for Nippon, whence she will probably proceed to Shanghai or Hong Kong.

We are informed by the Agents (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) that the steamer *Jardine*, from Calcutta, sailed from Singapore for this port at 2 p.m. yesterday.

The Naval and Military Athletic Sports will take place to-morrow (Thursday) on the Cricket Ground. Programme and other particulars will be found in the advertisement on the first page.

We hear, says the *Japan Gazette*, that the Pacific Mail steamer *City of Peking* made the trip from Yokohama to the bay of San Francisco, on her last trip.

The British steamer *Albatross*, Captain Thomson, reports having spoken on the 22nd instant, the British ship *Golden Spar*, Captain Farwell, in lat. 12.43 N. and long. 109.49 E. bound to Bangkok from Hongkong.

The *Berliner*, 4 Captain Hara, announced by telegram to have been captured by the Chinese, and to have been taken to a place called Kashgar, which has been used for some time past as a training school for ordinary soldiers. The Chinese have, it is stated, formally declared the Amer deposed, and have appointed as Governor of Eastern Turkestan, Muzza Bek, who was the native Governor of Tashkent prior to the occupation of that city by the Russians.

Muzza Bek had been long confined as a State prisoner in the Amer's fortress at Yanshar. As soon as that place was captured by the Chinese he was taken by them from the cells and assigned to Tso Tseung's staff until Kashgar capitulated, when he was at once installed in Dro Kuli Beg's palace as governor. The people of Kashgar, according to the latest accounts, are not at all discontented with the Russian rule. The Chinese, however, are not at all satisfied with the Russian rule. At one place called Osh the fugitives have sworn in such numbers that the authorities were unable to afford them adequate relief and numbers of them have in consequence perished of starvation. The fact that the country has been deserted by so large a proportion of the population is a sure proof that the stories of slaughter and destruction by the Chinese troops are not apocryphal. So far from being welcomed by the inhabitants, the Chinese have been shunned like a desecrating pestilence. They have apparently displayed great ferocity, and by their sanguinary acts at Mamas and other towns spread terror wherever they have approached. No mercy was shown to the unhappy Dzungars, and the people of Kashgar looked for no better treatment. The Chinese did fair in the case of Kashgar, as in that of Yunnan, to make a wilderness and call it peace. But they would do well to have a care what they are about, or they may find that they will have Russia to reckon with. They no longer have an independent kingdom intervening; they have made their borders continuous with those of the Muscovite Empire, and if they persistently oppress the Kashgarians they may find the Czar coming forward as the champion of the persecuted Moslem, and annexing the country for the better protection of the followers of the Prophet.

The Renter's telegrams from London, dated the 24th instant, make it evident the position of affairs in Europe is extremely grave. The breach between England and Russia appears to be widening, while the prospect of the European Congress that it was hoped would lead to a peaceful settlement of the points at issue is manifestly receding from view. If the telegrams be correct, Russia is assuming a haughty and dictatorial tone, which, if persevered in, must render the preservation of peace impossible, while she resolutely holds out against the demand of England and Austria that the full conditions of peace shall be laid before the Congress. Another most important point is that Russia insists upon the exclusion from the proposed Congress of the question of the annexation of Roumania to Bessarabia. This is a serious question, for the acquisition of this territory would give Russia the control of the mouths of the Danube and enable her to shut Austria out of the Black Sea altogether. The proposition to compensate Roumania for the loss of Bessarabia by giving her a portion of the Dobruja is one that Prince Charles may well rebel at. The Dobruja is not only an unproductive salt marsh, but it is notoriously unhealthy, and is inhabited by a race having few sympathies with the Roumanians and always liable to Russian influence. No wonder that the Roumanians are loud in their resentment. After rendering great services to the Russian cause and sacrificing thousands of gallant troops, this is the reward which the Czar tenders them! The Roumanians were forced into the war, and perhaps if they had had their choice they would have remained neutral; but having materially assisted in the success of the Muscovite arms, the Russians were bound in honour to see that the interests of the Principality did not suffer in the arrangement of terms. The claim advanced to Roumania that Bessarabia cannot be characterized, therefore, as other than most unscrupulous. Unless it is abandoned by Russia, it is difficult to imagine how war is to be averted. In the event of war breaking out, the question arises as to which nation will enter the field, and on what side will they engage themselves. We think that Germany, France, and Italy would remain neutral, and that the combatants would be England, Austria, and Russia against Russia, Serbia, and Turkey. Roumania, unless allowed to retain Bessarabia, would join England and Austria. Other Powers are arming, and are maintaining a watchful attitude, but at first, at all events, hostilities would be confined to the nations last mentioned. We trust, however, that the conflict may yet be averted by Russia moderating her pretensions and yielding some of the points at present so arrogantly insisted upon. In that case the Congress would meet without any unnecessary delay at Baden, and some solution of the complicated Eastern Question might perhaps be arrived at.

The British steamer *Arcturion* is to leave Yokohama and Hong Kong for London.

The German ship *Friedrich Perles*, Captain Walters, was to leave Yokohama for Amoy on the 19th inst.

The British steamer *Glenora*, Captain Gasson, cleared for the London Custom House for Amoy on the 14th inst.

The French ship *Navarra* is loading in Yokohama for Nippon, whence she will probably proceed to Shanghai or Hong Kong.

We are informed by the Agents (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) that the steamer *Jardine*, from Calcutta, sailed from Singapore for this port at 2 p.m. yesterday.

The Naval and Military Athletic Sports will take place to-morrow (Thursday) on the Cricket Ground. Programme and other particulars will be found in the advertisement on the first page.

AMERICAN NORTH-WESTERN FERRYBOAT, 800 tons, Bangkok to Hongkong, inside the Bar 25 cents per pilot; outside the Bar 20 cents per pilot, 40 days.

British bark ANNE LOWRY, 750 tons, Bangkok to Hongkong, inside the Bar 25 cents per pilot; outside the Bar 20 cents per pilot, 40 days.

British bark TONKATA, 800 tons, Bangkok to Hongkong, inside the Bar 25 cents per pilot; outside the Bar 20 cents per pilot, 40 days.

British bark LADY BOWEN, 800 tons, Bangkok to Hongkong, inside the Bar 25 cents per pilot; outside the Bar 20 cents per pilot, 40 days.

British bark W. E. GRANTON, 534 tons, Bangkok to Hongkong, inside the Bar 25 cents per pilot; outside the Bar 20 cents per pilot, 40 days.

British bark LORNE, 1,068 tons, Bangkok to Hongkong, inside the Bar 25 cents per pilot; outside the Bar 20 cents per pilot, 40 days.

British bark MOSS GLEN, 540 tons, Bangkok to Hongkong, inside the Bar 25 cents per pilot; outside the Bar 20 cents per pilot, 40 days.

British bark RADONSWORTH, 1,301 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 15 cents per pilot, 12 days.

German steamer PRINZ FRIEDRICH CARL, 1,120 tons, Kobe to Hongkong, 18 cents per pilot, 12 days.

British steamer CAIMENHUA, 8,128 tons, Fuzhou (China) to Hongkong, 35 cents per pilot.

British steamer GALATHEA, 1,345 tons, Nagasaki to Shanghai (China) five times, \$2.10 per ton.

British steamer HESPERIA, 1,160 tons, China to Whampoa, 23 candareens per pilot, 12 days.

British steamer MINERVA, 1,025 tons, Chinkiang to Whampoa, 20 candareens per pilot, 12 days.

British steamer PLATINUM, 1,345 tons, Swatow to Singapore (Passenger), \$4 per head, 10 days.

British steamer KILLARNEY, 1,080 tons, Swatow to Singapore (Passenger), \$3.40 in full, 12 days.

British bark MANGROVE, 330 tons, to Quinhon and back, 22 cents per pilot, 30 days.

German bark ANTONIA, 445 tons, to Tonkin and back, \$2,800 in full, 35 days.

Russian bark KALAJA, 680 tons, to Batavia, \$1,750 in full.

German steamer ASSASSINIA, 537 tons, to Mustang and back, 20 cents per pilot, 15 days.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

Barometer	Thermometer	Barometer	Thermometer
Barometer—3 a.m.	Barometer—9 a.m.	Thermometer—3 a.m.	Thermometer—9 a.m.
Barometer—3 p.m.	Barometer—9 p.m.	Thermometer—3 p.m.	Thermometer—9 p.m.
Barometer—12 m.	Barometer—12 m.	Thermometer—12 m.	Thermometer—12 m.
Barometer—12 m.	Barometer—12 m.	Thermometer—12 m.	Thermometer—12 m.
Barometer—12 m.	Barometer—12 m.	Thermometer—12 m.	Thermometer—12 m.
Barometer—12 m.	Barometer—12 m.	Thermometer—12 m.	Thermometer—12 m.
Barometer—12 m.	Barometer—12 m.	Thermometer—12 m.	Thermometer—12 m.
Barometer—12 m.	Barometer—12 m.	Thermometer—12 m.	Thermometer—12 m.
Barometer—12 m.	Barometer—12 m.	Thermometer—12 m.	Thermometer—12 m.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Barometer	Thermometer	Barometer	Thermometer
Barometer—3 a.m.	Barometer—9 a.m.	Thermometer—3 a.m.	Thermometer—9 a.m.
Barometer—3 p.m.	Barometer—9 p.m.	Thermometer—3 p.m.	Thermometer—9 p.m.
Barometer—12 m.	Barometer—12 m.	Thermometer—12 m.	Thermometer—12 m.
Barometer—12 m.	Barometer—12 m.	Thermometer—12 m.	Thermometer—12 m.
Barometer—12 m.	Barometer—12 m.	Thermometer—12 m.	Thermometer—12 m.
Barometer—12 m.	Barometer—12 m.	Thermometer—12 m.	Thermometer—12 m.
Barometer—12 m.	Barometer—12 m.	Thermometer—12 m.	Thermometer—12 m.
Barometer—12 m.	Barometer—12 m.	Thermometer—12 m.	Thermometer—12 m.
Barometer—12 m.	Barometer—12 m.	Thermometer—12 m.	Thermometer—12 m.

THE SINGAPORE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited. Capital £1,000,000. Equal to \$5,555,555.55.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited. Capital £1,000,000. Equal to \$5,555,555.55.

THE SINGAPORE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited. Capital £1,000,000. Equal to \$5,555,555.55.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited. Capital £1,000,000. Equal to \$5,555,555.55.

THE SINGAPORE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited. Capital £1,000,000. Equal to \$5,555,555.55.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited. Capital £1,000,000. Equal to \$5,555,555.55.

THE SINGAPORE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited. Capital £1,000,000. Equal to \$5,555,555.55.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited. Capital £1,000,000. Equal to \$5,555,555.55.

THE SINGAPORE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited. Capital £1,000,000. Equal to \$5,555,555.55.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited. Capital £1,000,000. Equal to \$5,555,555.55.

THE SINGAPORE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited. Capital £1,000,000. Equal to \$5,555,555.55.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited. Capital £1,000,000. Equal to \$5,555,555.55.

THE SINGAPORE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited. Capital £1,000,000. Equal to \$5,555,555.55.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited. Capital £1,000,000. Equal to \$5,555,555.55.

THE SINGAPORE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited. Capital £1,000,000. Equal to \$5,555,555.55.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited. Capital £1,000,000. Equal to \$5,555,555.55.

THE SINGAPORE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited. Capital £1,000,000. Equal to \$5,555,555.55.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited. Capital £1,000,000. Equal to \$5,555,555.55.

THE SINGAPORE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited. Capital £1,000,000. Equal to \$5,555,555.55.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited. Capital £1,000,000. Equal to \$5,555,555.55.

THE SINGAPORE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited. Capital £1,000,000. Equal to \$5,555,555.55.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited. Capital £1,000,000. Equal to \$5,555,555.55.

THE SINGAPORE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited. Capital £1,000,000. Equal to \$5,555,555.55.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited. Capital £1,000,000. Equal to \$5,555,555.55.

THE SINGAPORE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited. Capital £1,000,000. Equal to \$5,555,555.55.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited. Capital £1,000,000. Equal to \$5,555,555.55.

THE SINGAPORE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited. Capital £1,000,000. Equal to \$5,555,555.55.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited. Capital £1,000,000. Equal to \$5,555,555.55.

THE SINGAPORE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited. Capital £1,000,000. Equal to \$5,555,555.55.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited. Capital £1,000,000. Equal to \$5,555,555.55.

THE SINGAPORE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited. Capital £1,000,000. Equal to \$5,555,555.55.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited. Capital £1,000,000. Equal to \$5,555,555.55.

THE SINGAPORE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited. Capital £1,000,000. Equal to \$5,555,555.55.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited. Capital £1,000,000. Equal to \$5,555,555.55.

THE SINGAPORE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited. Capital £1,000,000. Equal to \$5,555,555.55.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited. Capital £1,000,000. Equal to \$5,555,555.55.

INSURANCES.

STANDARD FIRE OFFICE, LONDON. The Underwritten having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of \$400,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

VOGEL HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, 21st March, 1878. [40]

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD. HAMBURG. The Underwritten, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of \$400,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

MELCHERS & Co. Hongkong, 27th March, 1878. [20]

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. The Underwritten, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of \$400,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

MELCHERS & Co. Hongkong, 27th March, 1878. [20]

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON. The Underwritten have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Peking, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, 15th October, 1878. [25]

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament. ESTABLISHED 1809. CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

GILMAN & Co. Agents. Hongkong, 7th July, 1874. [30]

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED). NOTICE. POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risk to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, the profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premiums contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve.

OLYMPHANT & Co. General Agents. Hongkong, 17th April, 1878. [33]

THE SINGAPORE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES. HENRY B. HYDE, President. J. W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President. SAMUEL BOKOROV, Secretary. A. HAYES, Jr., General Manager for China and Japan.

Principal Office—120, Broadway, New York.

THE SINGAPORE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES. HENRY B. HYDE, President. J. W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President. SAMUEL BOKOROV, Secretary. A. HAYES, Jr., General Manager for China and Japan.

Principal Office—120, Broadway, New York.

THE SINGAPORE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES. HENRY B. HYDE, President. J. W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President. SAMUEL BOKOROV, Secretary. A. HAYES, Jr., General Manager for China and Japan.

Principal Office—120, Broadway, New York.

THE SINGAPORE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES. HENRY B. HYDE, President. J. W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President. SAMUEL BOKOROV, Secretary. A. HAYES, Jr., General Manager for China and Japan.

Principal Office—120, Broadway, New York.

THE SINGAPORE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES. HENRY B. HYDE, President. J. W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President. SAMUEL BOKOROV, Secretary. A. HAYES, Jr., General Manager for China and Japan.

Principal Office—120, Broadway, New York.

THE SINGAPORE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES. HENRY B. HYDE, President. J. W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President. SAMUEL BOKOROV, Secretary. A. HAYES, Jr., General Manager for China and Japan.

Principal Office—120, Broadway, New York.

THE SINGAPORE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES. HENRY B. HYDE, President. J. W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President. SAMUEL BOKOROV, Secretary. A. HAYES, Jr., General Manager for China and Japan.

Principal Office—120, Broadway, New York.

THE SINGAPORE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES. HENRY B. HYDE, President. J. W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President. SAMUEL BOKOROV, Secretary. A. HAYES, Jr., General Manager for China and Japan.

Principal Office—120, Broadway, New York.

THE SINGAPORE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES. HENRY B. HYDE, President. J. W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President. SAMUEL BOKOROV, Secretary. A. HAYES, Jr., General Manager for China and Japan.

Principal Office—120, Broadway, New York.

THE SINGAPORE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES. HENRY B. HYDE, President. J. W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President. SAMUEL BOKOROV, Secretary. A. HAYES, Jr., General Manager for China and Japan.

Principal Office—120, Broadway, New York.

THE SINGAPORE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES. HENRY B. HYDE, President. J. W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President. SAMUEL BOKOROV, Secretary. A. HAYES, Jr., General Manager for China and Japan.

Principal Office—120, Broadway, New York.

THE SINGAPORE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES. HENRY B. HYDE, President. J. W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President. SAMUEL BOKOROV, Secretary. A. HAYES, Jr., General Manager for China and Japan.

Principal Office—120, Broadway, New York.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON	London	Capt. David Barry	Hongkong	Meyer & Co.	On 27th inst.
LONDON	London	Capt. David Barry	Hongkong	Meyer & Co.	On 27th inst.
LONDON	London	Capt. David Barry	Hongkong	Meyer & Co.	On 27th inst.
LONDON	London	Capt. David Barry	Hongkong	Meyer & Co.	On 27th inst.
LONDON	London	Capt. David Barry	Hongkong	Meyer & Co.	On 27th inst.
LONDON	London	Capt. David Barry	Hongkong	Meyer & Co.	On 27th inst.
LONDON	London	Capt. David Barry	Hongkong	Meyer & Co.	On 27th inst.
LONDON	London	Capt. David Barry	Hongkong	Meyer & Co.	On 27th inst.
LONDON	London	Capt. David Barry	Hongkong	Meyer & Co.	On 27th inst.
LONDON	London	Capt. David Barry	Hongkong	Meyer & Co.	On 27th inst.

FOR SALE. S. A. Y. L. R. A. N. D. O. O. AUTUMN AND WINTER STOCK OF NEW GOODS, comprising CHRIST'S BLACK, BROWN, and DRAB. F. E. L. T. A. T. S. In all the latest shapes. TWEED HATS, PARIS SILK HATS, and DRAB SHIRTS. TWEED SHIRTS AND SMOKING CAPS.

A Very Choice Assortment of FANCY AND BLACK WINDSOR SCARVES, also "Duke's," "Royal," "Four-in-Hand," "West End," "Bond Street," and "Club House" C. R. A. V. A. T. S. SILK AND CASHMERE MUFFLERS.

SCOTCHMAN'S PATENT OVERLAND TRUNKS, LADIES' DRESS TRUNKS, SOLE LEATHER AND BASIL PORTMANTEAUS, COAT CASES, GARDENING AND COIRER.

The "Dreadnought" PORTMANTEAU, Solid Leather, MEISSNER'S PIPES, CIGAR AND CHATELAIN'S GOLDEN, WHITE GOLF, CLOTH, TWEED, and COLOURED REGATTA SHIRTS, LAMBSWOOL, SAKONY, CASHMERE, and MEXICAN UNDERWEAR, GENTLEMEN'S HAIR HOSES in STRIP, LAMBSWOOL, CASHMERE, MERINO, LIESE THERAP, COTTON, and BALTIMORE.

LINEN COLLARS in the following patterns: "Scotch," "Clyde," "Tudor," "Lethal," "Connaught," "London Society," "Shakespeare," &c. CAMBRIC JACKETS and BRACES. SILK UMBRELLAS and WALKING STICKS.

TURKISH TOWELS and BATH BLANKETS, LINEN DRESS TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS, in all sizes. LINEN and COTTON BEDDING and PILLOW LINEN.

WOOLLEN DEPARTMENT. Having completed our arrangements in this Department for the Spring Season, we invite Early Inspection of our LARGE and CHOICE STOCK of Scotch and English Goods in all the newest and most fashionable makes, consisting of the following:—

NEW WOOL and WORSTED COATINGS, FINE SAKONY COATINGS, PURE WOOL SCOTCH SUITINGS, NEW FANCY TROUSERS, VESTINGS, FRIZELS, for ULSTER OVERCOATS, &c., &c.

Great care has been bestowed in the selection of these Goods, both as to quality and substance, and having had our orders executed at a time when the Choicest Goods were in the Market we confidently solicit your Orders.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT. This Department having undergone extensive alterations is now upon the Ground Floor of the Exchange, which will conduce much to the convenience of our Customers. It is placed under New and Effective Management, and all orders entrusted to us will receive prompt attention and be executed in a first-class style.

SAYLE & CO. VICTORIA EXCHANGE, QUEEN'S ROAD AND STANLEY STREET, HONGKONG, AND AT SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE. DOUBLE-BARREL GUNS, CENTRAL and PERI-FIRE, with Cartridges, Cartridge Case Wadding, Shot, &c. Also RIFLES and REVOLVERS.

Apply to J. P. SCHEFFER, 54, Praya Central, Hongkong, 13th September, 1877. [40]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER. DAVID COESLIE, Sole Importer, Navy Bottled Long Flag Crown ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co. Hongkong, 11th May, 1877. [15]

NEW ON SALE. IMPERIAL QUARTO, ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY, WITH THE PUNTS AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION. An Anglo-Chinese dictionary published at the Daily Press Office, Hongkong.

FOR COMPREHENSIVENESS and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have to late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous changes in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given in Chinese. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Chinese and English text correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate with any native Chinese, who understands nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves, who are desirous of acquiring a knowledge of the Chinese language. This work contains more than 90,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the study of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have no general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

LONDON: TRENCH & Co., 60, PATERNOSTER ROW, HONGKONG.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, WYNDHAM ST.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
London	Capt. David Barry	Hongkong	Meyer & Co.	On 27th inst.
London	Capt. David Barry	Hongkong	Meyer & Co.	On 27th inst.
London	Capt. David Barry	Hongkong	Meyer & Co.	On 27th inst.
London	Capt. David Barry	Hongkong	Meyer & Co.	On 27th inst.
London	Capt. David Barry	Hongkong	Meyer & Co.	On 27th inst.
London	Capt. David Barry	Hongkong	Meyer & Co.	On 27th inst.
London	Capt. David Barry	Hongkong	Meyer & Co.	On 27th inst.
London	Capt. David Barry	Hongkong	Meyer & Co.	On 27th inst.
London	Capt. David Barry	Hongkong	Meyer & Co.	On 27th inst.
London	Capt. David Barry	Hongkong	Meyer & Co.	On 27th inst.

FOR SALE. EX P. O. STEAMER "GEELONG." SPECIALLY SELECTED. MARSALA WINES. OLD PARTICULAR. In Quarter Cases (about 12 dozen), \$54. In Octaves (about 6 dozen), \$30.

LONDON PARTICULAR. In Quarter Cases (about 12 dozen), \$45. In Octaves (about 6 dozen), \$25.

Agents for China, Hongkong, and Japan. GEO. SMITH & Co., 481, NORTH BAY, Agents.

FOR SALE. THREE ENGLISH SOWS, in fine condition. For further Particulars, inquire of AH YON, Comptroller, 57, Praya, Hongkong, 26th February, 1878. [35]

FOR SALE. CHAMPAGNE, 1874. HENRIEUX & Co.'s M. O. N. O. P. O. L. E. DREYER & Co. Hongkong, 2nd July, 1877. [6m] 1024

FOR SALE. CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE, 1874. "WISSIGER." \$18 per case of 12 dozen pints. \$18 per case of 12 dozen pints. CHATEAU LEVILLON POYFERRE, 1869. "VIN DES PRINCES." \$18 per case of 12 dozen pints.

FOR SALE. PALMER MANGAUX. \$7 per case of 12 dozen quarts. \$7 per case of 12 dozen quarts. CHATEAU BELLAIR. \$7 per case of 12 dozen quarts. LORMONT. \$5 per case of 12 dozen quarts. \$5 per case of 12 dozen quarts. SIEMSEN & Co. Hongkong, 1st May, 1877. [15]

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS. Neither the CAPTAINS, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crews of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

ALONEST, British bark, Trail.—Borneo Co. ALDENBERG, American bark, Noyes.—Boston Co. ALEXANDER NEWTON, British bark, Newton.—Hull-sing. ALICE M. MINOTT, American ship, Whitmore. VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. ARGENTIA, German bark, Bismarck.—Carlton & Co. ARNOLD, British steamer, Thomson.—Jardine, Matheson & Co. CASANDRA, German steamer, Langer.—Wm. & Co. CHANDOS, American ship, Enery.—Naval Yard. CHARGER, American ship, Hallett.—P. & O. S. N. Co. CHARLOTTE, British steamer, Johnson.—Land & Co. CHENKANG, British steamer, Orr.—Siemssen & Co. CITY OF HALIFAX, British ship, Evans.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co. CONDON, Ger. bark, Steffen.—Siemssen & Co. CONQUEST, British steamer, Scott.—Kwong-lee. GLOUCESTER, British ship, Spence.—Captain. GUARDIAN, American bark, Gorham.—Captain. ELICANO, American ship, Barnby.—P. & O. S. N. Co. EBE, British bark, Asak.—Butterfield & Swire. ECHO, British bark, Luckin.—Messageries Maritimes. E. P. BOUTER, British bark, Evans.—Order. FALCON, British bark, Barry.—Arnold, Karberg & Co. FERRARA, American ship, Dwight.—Battles & Co. GLENROCHE, British steamer, Hogg.—Jardine, Matheson & Co. GLOUCESTER, British bark, Harrison.—Meyer & Co. GRAB ADMIRAL, American ship, Thompson.—Russell & Co. GUSTAV, German brig, Johnson.—Ed. Schell. HARRIS, Ger. bark, Pettis.—Russell & Co. JAYA, Dutch steamer, Weber.—Wm. Pustau & Co. JEAN PIERRE, French bark, Legasse.—Carlton & Co. JESSIE JACKSON, British bark, G. West.—Douglas Lafrank & Co. KALAJA, Russian bark, Ross.—Chinsee. MARINA, British steamer, Broker.—Wong-hing & Co. MARIA RAYARD, Italian ship, Ravano.—Order. MARION, British steamer, Smith.—Siemssen & Co. MARQUESS OF ARBYLE, British bark, McKean.—Harris & Co. MECCA, British steamer, Morrey.—Landstation & Co. NIMROD, British bark, Clark.—Adamson, Bell & Co. NORTHERN STAR, British bark, Worley.—Winer & Co. OCEAN, British steamer, Jacques.—Butterfield & Swire. OXWARD, British schooner, Heuer.—Captain. OXON, British bark, Becht.—Arnold, Karberg & Co. PERNA, British steamer, Linton.—T. G. Linde & Co. QUAKER, American bark, Barnaby.—Order. RIVER LAZAR, British bark, Quinn.—Douglas Lafrank & Co. SAMAN, American ship, Miller.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co. SEAMEN'S BARGE, Siamese bark, Anderson.—Chinsee. SPANAWAY, British bark, Pringle.—Siemssen & Co. STAR OF INDIA, British bark, Holloway.—Borneo Co. SUMATRA, American ship, Clough.—Order. THAR, American ship, Barry.—Russell & Co. TIO, Dutch bark, Dekker.—Siemssen & Co. ULYESSES, British steamer, Guard.—Butterfield & Swire. W. E. GLADSTONE, British bark, Gallahue.—Harris & Co. WEEA, German ship, Jackson.—Messageries Maritimes. WEST STANLEY, British steamer, Ashby.—Russell & Co. WINDSOR, American ship, Harrison.—Messageries Maritimes. ZANZIBAR, British steamer, For.—Melchers & Co.

FOR SALE. CHAMPAGNE, 1874. HENRIEUX & Co.'s M. O. N. O. P. O. L. E. DREYER & Co. Hongkong, 2nd July, 1877. [6m] 1024

FOR SALE. CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE, 1874. "WISSIGER." \$18 per case of 12 dozen pints. \$18 per case of 12 dozen pints. CHATEAU LEVILLON POYFERRE, 1869. "VIN DES PRINCES." \$18 per case of 12 dozen pints.

FOR SALE. PALMER MANGAUX. \$7 per case of 12 dozen quarts. \$7 per case of 12 dozen quarts. CHATEAU BELLAIR. \$7 per case of 12 dozen quarts. LORMONT. \$5 per case of 12 dozen quarts. \$5 per case of 12 dozen quarts. SIEMSEN & Co. Hongkong, 1st May, 1877. [15]

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS. Neither the CAPTAINS, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crews of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

ALONEST, British bark, Trail.—Borneo Co. ALDENBERG, American bark, Noyes.—Boston Co. ALEXANDER NEWTON, British bark, Newton.—Hull-sing. ALICE M. MINOTT, American ship, Whitmore. VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. ARGENTIA, German bark, Bismarck.—Carlton & Co. ARNOLD, British steamer, Thomson.—Jardine, Matheson & Co. CASANDRA, German steamer, Langer.—Wm. & Co. CHANDOS, American ship, Enery.—Naval Yard. CHARGER, American ship, Hallett.—P. & O. S. N. Co. CHARLOTTE, British steamer, Johnson.—Land & Co. CHENKANG, British steamer, Orr.—Siemssen & Co. CITY OF HALIFAX, British ship, Evans.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co. CONDON, Ger. bark, Steffen.—Siemssen & Co. CONQUEST, British steamer, Scott.—Kwong-lee. GLOUCESTER, British ship, Spence.—Captain. GUARDIAN, American bark, Gorham.—Captain. ELICANO, American ship, Barnby.—P. & O. S. N. Co. EBE, British bark, Asak.—Butterfield & Swire. ECHO, British bark, Luckin.—Messageries Maritimes. E. P. BOUTER, British bark, Evans.—Order. FALCON, British bark, Barry.—Arnold, Karberg & Co. FERRARA, American ship, Dwight.—Battles & Co. GLENROCHE, British steamer, Hogg.—Jardine, Matheson & Co. GLOUCESTER, British bark, Harrison.—Meyer & Co. GRAB ADMIRAL, American ship, Thompson.—Russell & Co. GUSTAV, German brig, Johnson.—Ed. Schell. HARRIS, Ger. bark, Pettis.—Russell & Co. JAYA, Dutch steamer, Weber.—Wm. Pustau & Co. JEAN PIERRE, French bark, Legasse.—Carlton & Co. JESSIE JACKSON, British bark, G. West.—Douglas Lafrank & Co. KALAJA, Russian bark, Ross.—Chinsee. MARINA, British steamer, Broker.—Wong-hing & Co. MARIA RAYARD, Italian ship, Ravano.—Order. MARION, British steamer, Smith.—Siemssen & Co. MARQUESS OF ARBYLE, British bark, McKean.—Harris & Co. MECCA, British steamer, Morrey.—Landstation & Co. NIMROD, British bark, Clark.—Adamson, Bell

